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trouble of scholars to note any other cases that may occur to them.

Where *byrig* occurs as a form of *burh*, we are not justified in drawing any such distinction as that made by KEMBLE, following others; and in one instance investigated by me I am inclined to translate this form by 'castle,' although admitting that in most cases that have fallen under my eye, the significance has been 'city.' In 'Teutonic Antiquities in Andreas and Elene' p. 16, speaking of *heaven* I said, "In a narrower sense it is a city (*byrig* E. 822). The conception one forms of heaven from the description as a room, where the Judge sits on the throne, E. 746, or the King in the midst of his knights, A. 874, and as a Noble surrounded by his angels, A. 873, would justify the translation 'castle' rather than 'city,' but the word *byrig* (in contradistinction to *burh*) does not seem to possess this primary meaning." To which I added the foot-note, "It must be remarked that *byrig* is often nothing more than the dative of *burh*." This it unquestionably is in the case in hand, and hence the objection to the translation 'castle,' urged above, can not be maintained.* Until we find other examples of the fem. subs. *byrig*, it will be impossible to determine whether it could have the primary significance '*fortified place*.'

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CORRECTIONS IN BARTSCH'S GLOSSARY (*La Langue et la Littérature Françaises: Paris, 1887*).

This excellent and useful work is doubtless in the hands of many of the readers of MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES. The following errors (evidently in great part misprints) have been noted by me while using the Glossary for purposes of reference and comparison:

p. 682 read ALL- v. AL-

719 COMANDEMENT for 125,5 read 123,5.

720 CAMPAIGNIE for 50,39 read 50,30.

730 CREATURE omit 269,18.

751 DRAGON for 426,23 read 426,28.

773 read ESPIRITEL v. ESPERITAL.

781 FENDRE for 161,3 read 161,5.

*Cf. Note on *burh* in EARLE'S 'Two of the Saxon Chronicles,' 1865.

792 GEHIR for 140,11 read 141,10.

801 HONIR for 289,1 read 289,9.

807 JETER for 203,23 read 203,31.

826 MENTIR for 236,18 read 236,28.

826 MERCIER omit 27,29.

841 OIR for 30,36 read 30,26.

893 SEUR for 56,24 read 56,25.

894 SIECLE for 26,30 read 26,10.

906 TORBE for 24,13 read 24,23.

SUGGESTED EMENDATIONS.

I.

In 'Gormund et Isembard' (BARTSCH p. 31. ss.), SCHELER'S Text reads (v. 29)

Tres li cunsent un Aleman,

where HEILIGBRODT reads *cuncend*. Surely this should be *cunseut* (consivre). So in line 45 (SCHELER) we have *cui consiut*.

II.

In 'Garin le Loherain' (BARTSCH III ss.), we have (122,17)

Li troi chael en la perent asseis :

where the MS. A (Paris 1443) has *la poient*. The sense which the Editor would give to this line is not evident: but surely we should read *laperent* as one word. The added line in D (Paris 1582) puts this beyond all doubt. It reads

Tant que il furent plain, et saol, et res.

III.

In Bertran de Born, 'Bem platy car trega ni fis' (STIMMING, No. 8), there is difficulty in rendering satisfactorily l. 35:

E qu'en passes dos e dos.

STIMMING'S explanation is not convincing. It is with some diffidence that I suggest

E qu'en passes *dos sedos*.

i. e. 'two setons.' The use of the seton was not unknown in Bertran de Born's time. I would note that the MSS. J, K read *dos ccdos*.

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PHONETIC COMPENSATIONS.

Great as the progress of the scientific study of speech has been, there are still certain